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<p align="center">PRESUMPTIVE AND CONFIRMATORY TESTS FOR BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES – FORENSIC BIOLOGY SECTION PROCEDURE MANUAL, SECTION II</p>	<p align="center">Issue No.: 3</p>
	<p>Effective Date: 1-October-2006</p>
<p>4 DETECTION OF URINE</p> <p>4.1 UREASE TEST (Reference 5, pp. 191-193, Appendix A)</p> <p>4.1.1 Equipment</p> <p>4.1.1.1 Scissors</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Tweezers</p> <p>4.1.1.3 Scalpel or other sharp instrument (to cut cork)</p> <p>4.1.1.4 Heat block (37° C)</p> <p>4.1.2 Materials</p> <p>4.1.2.1 Test tubes (10 X 75 mm)</p> <p>4.1.2.2 Corks</p> <p>4.1.2.3 Disposable pipettes</p> <p>4.1.3 Reagents</p> <p>4.1.3.1 Distilled water</p> <p>4.1.3.2 Urease reagent</p> <p>4.1.3.2.1 Store at 2-8° C.</p> <p>4.1.3.2.2 According to the manufacturer (Sigma), reagents stored at 2-8° C will have a shelf life of 2 years from the manufacturer's quality control date.</p> <p>4.1.3.3 Red litmus paper</p> <p>4.1.3.4 Positive control (known urine)</p> <p>4.1.4 Minimum Standards and Controls</p> <p>4.1.4.1 A positive reagent control (known urine stain) and a negative control distilled water) must be tested and results documented in the case file. As a general rule a substrate control will not be tested nor is not necessary to test submitted control swabs.</p> <p>4.1.5 UREASE TEST PROCEDURE</p> <p>4.1.5.1 Cut an approximate 2 cm² piece of a suspected urine stain and the appropriate controls into small pieces. Place the cuttings into appropriately labeled 10 X 75 mm test tubes.</p> <p>4.1.5.2 Add 3-4 drops of distilled water and 6-7 drops of urease reagent to each tube.</p>	

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<p>4.1.5.3 Cut a slit into the small end of a cork and insert a strip of red litmus paper into this slit.</p> <p>4.1.5.4 Place the cork (with red litmus paper) into each test tube. Do not allow the litmus paper to touch the liquid.</p> <p>4.1.5.5 Incubate the samples in a 37° C heat block for 30 minutes.</p> <p>4.1.5.6 Observe any change in the color of the litmus paper. Document results in the case file.</p> <p>4.1.5.7 All controls must give the expected results before a conclusion can be reached on an unknown sample. When all controls work properly and a positive reaction is observed for the unknown sample, urine is <u>indicated</u> to be present.</p> <p>4.1.5.8 Interpretation</p> <p>4.1.5.8.1 Positive Reaction = Red litmus paper turns blue</p> <p>4.1.5.8.2 Negative Reaction = No color change to red litmus paper</p> <p>4.1.5.8.3 Inconclusive Reaction = No color change of the positive control to the red litmus paper</p> <p>4.1.5.9 Reporting Results</p> <p>4.1.5.9.1 Report positive test results as “Urine was indicated...”</p> <p>4.1.5.9.2 Report negative test results as “No urine was indicated...”</p> <p>4.1.5.9.3 Report inconclusive test results as “The test for urine was inconclusive...”</p> <p align="right">◆END</p>	